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APPENDIX

TO AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

TENIA,

OR,

LONG TAPE WORM

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

SINCE the firſt edition of this work made its appearance, I have had an opportunity of ſeeing the good effect of the method deſcribed in it, in one patient, a labouring man, about forty years of age, who had voided portions of the Tenia lata, at different times, during the ſpace of five or ſix years. He had taken many of the popular remedies, but from none of them had received any permanent relief. This patient took the whole of the fern powder and bolus, but could not be perſuaded to make uſe of the injection

the preceding evening; and it is perhaps to this omiſſion we may aſcribe his voiding the worm in detached pieces, as a complete evacuation of the Tenia lata will often depend much on the previous evacuation of the large inteſtines. The cure, however, ſeems to have been perfect; for on recommending another doſe of the fern, which was taken and worked off with Glauber's ſalts, no joints were evacuated; nor has the patient had any complaints ſince.

To this caſe I have four others to add, which have been communicated to me by my learned friend Dr. Blackburne of Durham, and which the reader will find annexed to the preſent edition. This ingenious phyſician, who is well aware of the violent operation of the purgative bolus, has aimed at aſcer-

aſcertaining the effects of a milder medicine uſed in its ſtead: and I cannot help expreſſing a wiſh, that his obſervations on this ſubject may be purſued. There is one diſtinction which the different ſtructure of the two kinds of worm will perhaps enable us to make in the mode of treatment, and it is this: in caſes of Tenia lata, when the whole of the proceſs has been carefully adopted, we generally ſucceed in our attempts to evacuate the worm entire; and to do this, eſpecially if the worm is of a conſiderable length, will require a very active draſtic purge, ſuch as the bolus in queſtion: but in caſes of Tenia cucurbitina, the rings of which are ſo eaſily detached, we ſeldom obtain a cure, until the patient has taken more than one doſe of the fern root; in ſuch inſtances, therefore, it would ſeem as if the Ol. Ricini & Manna, given in the way

mentioned by Dr. Blackburne, or any other mild purge, would effectually anſwer our purpoſe.

In the former edition, mention was made of two particular remedies, occaſionally uſed by Madame Nouffer, in worm complaints; but they are omitted in the preſent, becauſe the pills, which ſhe conſiders as a remedy againſt the Tenia cucurbitina, are too violent and precarious in their operation, and, at any rate, are capable of no good effects, which will not be produced with more certainty and ſafety by repeated doſes of the fern root and purgative bolus; and the remedy which ſhe ſtiles *vermifuge and purgative troches*, and which ſhe uſually employs beforehand, with a view to aſcertain the kind of worm ſhe has to engage with, has no properties different from

thoſe of its two principal ingredients, jalap and mercurius dulcis, when properly adminiſtered.

Juſt as the laſt ſheet of this work was going to the preſs, I was favoured with a letter from Dr. Duncan, a celebrated phyſician at Edinburgh, which the reader will likewiſe find in the Appendix to the preſent edition.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.

APPENDIX.

§ I.

A Letter from DR. BLACKBURNE, *Phyſician at Durham, to* DR. SIMMONS.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR late publication, promiſing a ſpecific remedy for a troubleſome and dangerous diſeaſe, entitles you to the beſt thanks of the public in general, and of the medical world in particular; and I am heartily glad that it has been ſo favourably received.

The experiments that are related in it cannot be more ſtrongly recommended, than by the candour with which they ſeem to have been conducted, the authenticity of their vouchers, and the flattering good effects they have produced on the patients. I have no

doubt but they will excite the truly philoſophical ſpirit of enquiry, which ſo eminently marks this age and country; and induce *us alſo* to take up the ſubject, and determine the ſtandard merit of the medicine, by equally impartial trials.

Hitherto, you ſay, you have received no communications of this ſort from any of our own countrymen; and therefore I have the leſs heſitation in ſending you all the facts that I have been able to collect, ſince your treatiſe firſt turned my attention to the ſubject. Imperfect and few in number as they are, you muſt not expect much information from them: my end in ſending them will be fully anſwered, if they encourage others to more accurate obſervations.

CASE I.

The firſt patient I ſaw in this diſeaſe, was a labourer of between forty and fifty years of age. He complained of a conſtant ſwelling of

of his ſtomach and bowels; frequent nauſea, particularly in the morning; ſometimes griping pains in his bowels, attended with looſe ſtools; itching in his ſeat, and general languor. He had paſſed ſeveral ſmall portions of a broad, flat, white worm; and had taken many medicines without relief; but he knew not what they were.

He was treated under the inſpection of a very judicious phyſician, according to Mad. Nouffer's direction; and after the neceſſary preparations of the preceding evening, he took three drams of the fern-powder at ſix o'clock in the morning, and two hours afterwards the whole purgative bolus. I ſaw him about eleven o'clock, and found him complaining of exceſſive ſickneſs at his ſtomach, and pains in his bowels; a cold ſweat on his forehead, and more diſordered than I have uſually obſerved patients to be, from the uſe of the more draſtic purgatives. He had had a looſe ſtool about nine o'clock; and after that thought his ſtomach felt lighter, and that the pain was

lower down in his belly. About twelve o'clock he was relieved by a very large evacuation, and voided a worm of about ten feet long, anſwering exactly to the deſcription of the *Tenia Lata*, or Tape-worm, in the firſt plate; only that it was not ſo broad, and the rings or joints rather longer, in proportion to the breadth. It tapered towards one end, till it was very ſmall; the head could not be diſcerned by the naked eye, and it is probable was broken off; but it was not examined with a microſcope. The man ſtaid two or three days in the hoſpital, and then went away relieved from all his ſymptoms.

The ſecond caſe fell under my own direction laſt month; is a caſe of the *Tenia Cucurbitina*; and as it was preceded by a long and tedious illneſs, which might perhaps have originated from the ſame cauſe, I ſhall give you the patient's account of himſelf at full length.

CASE

CASE II.

R. F. fifty-four years of age, of a robuſt make, and originally of a ſtrong habit of body, after having lived about four months in the iſland of Jamaica, in the year 1751, was ſeized with an intermitting fever, attended with oppreſſion at his breaſt, and pains in his bowels, with great thirſt, and his tongue covered every morning with a thick white fur, which was ſo troubleſome, that he was obliged to ſcrape it off with a blunt knife; ſtupor and giddineſs in his head, which laſted for a few minutes at a time, with fits of great depreſſion of ſpirits for ſome hours together. For theſe diſorders he took many medicines, without effect. In the year 1753 he complained of a pain and hardneſs on the right ſide of his ſtomach, which hindered him from lying upon that ſide. He was told that it was an enlargement of his liver; and took great quantities of mercurial medicines, but without relief, which always purged him violently for two days, and brought on a numbneſs

neſs in one of his legs. He feels the ſame pain and hardneſs about his ſtomach when he gets cold: and it has frequently been relieved by electricity.

In the year 1755 he had a ſwelling that extended over the whole abdomen, and ſo painful that he could not walk, and hardly move, and attended with a dyſentery; and the year after, a ſcabby eruption broke out over his arms and the inſide of his thighs. Theſe complaints, particularly the weight, pain and oppreſſion at his breaſt, and pains in his bowels, continued, in a greater or leſs degree till he returned to England in the year 1774.

Soon after his return he accidentally diſcovered, in his ſtools, ſeveral pieces of a flat white worm, about three quarters of an inch long, which he took to be diſtinct worms; and amongſt theſe, he ſays, he once ſaw one of the round worms, or *Lumbrici*. He immediately began a courſe of worm medicines; which

which, though they did not take away the ſymptoms, yet gave him ſome relief, and brought away ſeveral feet of the worm; which encouraged him, by the hopes of a perfect cure, to try a great variety of reputed anthelmintics; the chief of which were calomel;—dec. marrubii;—æthiops mineralis;—pulv. ſtanni cum rheo & corallinâ;—pulv. ſtanni cum croco & ſabinâ;—ſpir. Genevenſis;—&c.

Mercury had the ſame violent effects as before; and it is remarkable, that while he was taking no medicines he uſually paſſed a few ſingle joints of the worm every other day; but upon taking any of the above-mentioned, though they acted as purgatives that day or the next, he did not paſs the joints, as uſual, till the fourth day, when they came away in greater quantity, and along with them pieces from five to eight feet long.

He applied to me about the middle of March, and then complained of an uneaſy oppreſſion, and gnawing pain at his ſtomach, which

which was increaſed by turning to one ſide or the other as he lay in bed, and obliged him to lie on his back: it was very troubleſome in the morning, but much relieved by chewing gentian root. He complained alſo of a weight and relaxation of his bowels, which obliged him to wear a belt to ſupport them; had often feveriſh heat and thirſt, ſometimes a cold chill feel acroſs his ſhoulders, conſtant nervous tremors, wearineſs in his legs, great depreſſion of ſpirits, ſtupor and giddineſs in his head, and his appetite voracious (he had already got your publication, and was preparing ſome of the root of the male fern from your plate and characters).

On the 24th of March, at ſix in the morning (after the uſual preparations the evening before) he took the full doſe of the ſpecific, and two hours after, the bolus without the mercury, and with ſix grains of diagrydium inſtead of reſ. jalap. About ten he thought his ſtomach ſomewhat lighter; and having an inclination to ſtool, he neglected to take ſix drams

drams of Glauber's ſalt till four in the afternoon, which had no effect during the evening. He was averſe to the injection; and went to bed without any evacuation, ſlept all night, and at eight o'clock the next morning (the 25th) repeated three drams of the ſpecific, and two hours after it half an ounce of Glauber's ſalt. In a quarter of an hour after taking the ſalt he paſſed about eight feet of the *Tenia Cucurbitina*, freſh, as if it had not been long dead, and ſo tenacious, that it did not ſeparate on being taken up by the middle: it reſembled the plate very exactly; the rings or joints at one end were about three quarters of an inch long, at the other one-third. He had ſeveral looſe ſtools in the courſe of the day, without any material griping pains; paſſed no more of the worm, but ſtill felt the weight at his ſtomach.

On Friday the 27th, he repeated the full doſe of the powder, and the bolus, with reſin of jalap; and about eleven in the morning voided about ten feet more of a worm of the

ſame appearance as the former, with reſpect to the length, breadth, and tapering of the joints. The evacuation was copious, and attended with little or no griping pain. He found himſelf much lighter, and greatly relieved by this ſecond doſe; and being ſenſible that more was left behind, was eaſily perſuaded to purſue the cure. Accordingly, on Sunday the 29th, I gave him two drams of the powder, two drams on Monday, and on Tueſday the full doſe of three drams; and two hours after the ſame bolus as he had on the 27th, with the addition of ſix grains of calomel. This produced a very large ſtool within two hours, which was followed by ſeveral more in the courſe of the day, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces of the ſame kind of worm, from ſix inches to two feet long, great numbers of ſingle joints, ſome whole, and ſome half diſſolved, with a vaſt quantity of mucus. This bolus cauſed ſevere griping pains of the bowels, with prolapſus Recti; which had before been the conſequence of mercurial purges. Since that time he is ſurpriſingly

ſingly changed for the better, relieved from all his ſymptoms, ſays he is quite another man, and enjoys better health than he has done for twenty years paſt.

CASE III.

Robert Hall, a weaver, aged forty-five, complains of a weight at his ſtomach, attended with a gnawing pain which is moſt ſenſible when he awakes in the morning, but ceaſes immediately upon taking a piece of bread, or any food. His ſtomach is ſwelled, and hard to the touch; his belly regular, with ſtools, ſometimes looſe, in which he has obſerved, for four years paſt, portions of a broad flat white worm, from three to eight inches long; though he had not the troubleſome ſenſation in his ſtomach till within theſe nine months. Countenance pale, itching in his ſeat, pulſe and appetite natural. He has taken no medicines; but has chewed chamomile flowers and tobacco for ſome weeks paſt, by which he thinks the gnawing pain at his ſtomach is become leſs acute.

On Wedneſday April 1ſt, in the evening, he took the ſoup, and after it the biſcuit and wine; and the next morning, at ſix o'clock, three drams of the ſpecific, and the whole purgative bolus at eight. He had a copious evacuation before ten, by which he thought his ſtomach ſenſibly relieved: this was followed by ſeveral more in the courſe of the day; but attended with Teneſmus and violent griping pains in the hypogaſtrium, ſhooting through into his back, and mixed with a ſmall quantity of blood. About ſeven in the evening he paſſed a portion of the *Tenia Lata*, about five inches long, tapering from one end to the other, and about one-eighth of an inch broad in the middle. His pains ſtill continuing, he repeated the powder, with an ounce of Glauber's ſalt, the next morning; and about eleven o'clock, a common injection, which, in leſs than half an hour, brought away with it a vaſt quantity of thick, glutinous, brown-coloured mucus, mixed with dead ſkins, ſome blood, and excrementitious matter. He was immediately relieved from the ſevere griping pains;

pains; though his bowels and rectum remained ſore for two or three days. He is now perfectly recovered, and has had no return of the pain at his ſtomach, or any other complaints.

CASE IV.

Adelinda Marſhal, aged fourteen. About two years ago, as ſhe was gleaning in a corn field, felt an itching in her ſeat, and pulled away from her, with her hand, two or three joints of the *Tenia Cucurbitina*, or gourd-worm. Since that time ſhe has parted with ſeveral more of the ſame ſort, both in this manner and by ſtool. For ſome months paſt has complained of a heavy gnawing pain at her ſtomach, which is worſt in the morning, and ceaſes on eating; appetite voracious; ſleep interrupted with frightful dreams; grinding of the teeth; feveriſh heat and thirſt; pulſe 108; belly regular, with griping looſe ſtools, mixed with joints of the worm.

On the 24th of April laſt, by the advice of ſome of her neighbours, ſhe took from fifteen to twenty grains of the powder of the leaves of the greater black hellebore, or ſetterwort, and drank after it ſome mugwort tea; and in the courſe of that day paſſed, firſt fifteen feet, and ſoon after ten feet more, of the *Tenia Cucurbitina*. Two days afterwards the ſurgeon who attended her gave her a calomel purge, which operated with ſevere pains in the bowels, and brought away about twelve ſeparate joints, and a ſmall earthworm.

I ſaw her on the 28th of April; ſhe complained much of fever and thirſt, and of pain and ſwelling in her ſtomach and bowels. I ordered her to drink plentifully of barley-water, with a ſolution of G. Arab. and nitre for two days; and then finding the fever a good deal abated, I gave her three drams of the ſpecific in the morning of the 1ſt of May, at ſix o'clock; at ſeven ſhe had a ſmall ſtool, with one joint of the *Tenia*, and a ſmall earth-

earth-worm; at eight ſhe took half of the purgative bolus, and in about half an hour afterwards vomited a large quantity of viſcid phlegm; had ſeveral copious evacuations in the courſe of the day, but paſſed no more portions of the worm. Her ſtools were attended with ſevere tormina, and an increaſe of the feveriſh heat, thirſt, and quick pulſe. However, ſhe was greatly relieved by theſe evacuations, ſlept ſoundly, eat more moderately, and had not that gnawing pain at her ſtomach; though ſhe ſtill complained of an uneaſy weight there, and had ſometimes a return of her fever. After a few days I was induced, by a continuance of this complaint, to repeat two drams of the ſpecific, and to ſubſtitute, inſtead of the bolus, a draught of Ol. Ricini, diſſolved with the yolk of an egg, and mixed in half a pint of barley-water, as well to increaſe the bulk of the medicine, as to make it leſs nauſeous than the oil itſelf. This, though retained with difficulty, had a very deſirable effect: it operated without inducing gripes, or bringing on the fever;

ver; and produced very copious ſtools of offenſive contents, with a few joints of the *Tenia*. I repeated it a ſecond time, with the ſame effect; and the girl now ſays ſhe feels none of her former complaints, is chearful and happy, and thinks herſelf quite well; though it is probable that ſome of the worm may ſtill be left behind.

From theſe inſtances, in which I have endeavoured to do all poſſible juſtice to Mad. Nouffer's method, by adhering cloſely to her directions, ſometimes even contrary to my own judgment, I am of opinion, that the fern powder is a good medicine in this diſorder, and worthy the further attention of the faculty.

It has been urged, as an objection, that the purgative bolus, and particularly the mercury contained in it, would have produced all the recited good effects, though the powder had never been adminiſtered. I confeſs, I am ſo far from being of this opinion, that

that I have conſidered the draſtic purge as an unſafe and dangerous part of the experiment. In all the above-mentioned caſes, the effects of it were conſtantly ſevere; and although I am ſenſible that a conſiderable ſtimulus muſt be excited in the bowels, to expel the worm, even after the powder has acted ſpecifically upon it; yet all my obſervation upon the ſubject induces me to conclude, that if the powder has a ſpecific effect, a gentler ſtimulus will anſwer the purpoſe; and if it has not, that the bolus alone will not cure the diſeaſe. In confirmation of this opinion, I am happy in having accidentally ſome reſpectable authority beſides my own. Dr. Dunant, of Geneva, a learned and ingenious friend of mine, has told me, in his communications on the ſubject, that it is the practice of that country to ſubſtitute a lohoch of Ol. Ricini and manna inſtead of the purge; being deterred from the continuance of it, by its dreadful effects upon the patient. And Mr. James, an accurate and attentive practitioner of this city, had a patient afflicted with what

he recollects to have been the *Tenia Cucurbitina*, from the ſpecimens I have ſhewn him of both kinds of worm, to whom he gave frequent and various mercurial purgatives for three months together, viz. from October 4th, 1769, to January 4th, 1770; which had indeed brought away great quantities of the worm, to the amount of three or more quarts, but without any relief of the ſymptoms; and that the laſt doſe ſhe took before ſhe left the city, produced as copious an evacuation, and of the ſame kind as the firſt.

It becomes philoſophers to receive novelties with caution and diffidence, to keep themſelves unfettered by prejudice, and to form no opinion that is not ſanctified by repeated experience.

Δοξα μεν ανθρωποισι κακον μεγα, πειρα δ' αριζον.

I remain, with great truth,
Dear Sir,
Your obliged friend and ſervant,

Durham, May 24, 1778. THO. BLACKBURNE.

§ II.

Extract of a Letter from DR. DUNCAN, *Physician at Edinburgh, to* DR. SIMMONS.

——Since I saw your account of the Tenia, I have had occasion to treat only one case of the kind. A woman, for the space of thirty years, had at times discharged fragments of Tenia, and had tried a great variety of different medicines: by means of some of these remedies large portions of the worm had been brought away, but without effecting a cure. About the beginning of last September she applied at the dispensary. I ordered for her, a dram of the Fern powder to be taken at seven o'clock in the morning, and an electuary, consisting of three grains of calomel and as much gam-

boge, with an ounce and a half of cream of tartar, to be begun four hours afterwards, and taken by repeated doſes, at ſhort intervals, till a catharſis was induced. The conſequence of this was the diſcharge of different fragments of the *tenia lata*. After an interval of a few days, a ſecond doſe of the Fern powder and purgative were given; but no more fragments of the worm were brought away. Several months have now elapſed ſince thoſe medicines were exhibited, and the woman not only continues free from all the ſymptoms which the preſence of the Tenia had before occaſioned but has never ſince been obſerved to diſcharge the ſmalleſt portion of it.

This is the ſubſtance of the caſe, the hiſtory of which I have given ſomewhat more at length in the volume of medical caſes and obſervations I have lately publiſhed. A few days ago I received a letter from Dr. Ogilvy of Forfar, informing me of his having uſed this medicine with ſucceſs. To a man who had been for many

many years afflicted with the Tenia, he gave two drams of the Fern powder early in the morning, and, four hours afterwards half a dram of jalap and ten grains of calomel exhibited in the form of a bolus. This was not productive of the desired effect; but a few days afterwards the same dose was repeated, and by means of it, a Tenia brought away, seemingly alive, and measuring about a yard and a half in length.

These are the only two cases, in which I have heard of the Fern powder's being used against the Tenia in this country. Believe me, with a sincere esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friend,

ANDREW DUNCAN.

Edinburgh, June 5, 1778.